

PLAN OF RELIEF

From the distresses of the times proposed by an intelligent and respectable citizen of Henry County.

The good which was hoped from the course the Bank of Kentucky and its branches assumed, I fear will fall immensely short of even a temporary relief: suits are multiplying, and their discounts I believe are extended only to a "select few," in comparison of the suffering thousands. I have been a collector of the public revenue for several years, and never before witnessed difficulty like the present.—I see no alteration, unless for the worse, since the suspension of specie payments. It is true, property exposed at twelve months' credit is much enhanced in price; but, I fear unless the Legislature does something more at the next session, distress will be accumulated, and a greater sacrifice of property will be made. The nature of our embarrassments is deeply rooted; several years have given it time to spread in a luxuriant soil, the wild fire of speculation and extravagance have burnt amongst combustible matter.—Bank failures! Yet I think if those of the Independent banks which acted in good faith, had been kept in operation upon the responsibility of the stockholders, much good must have resulted. Their destruction has withdrawn an immense amount from circulation, which answered valuable purposes; at least in their vicinity. My mind has suggested one plan, which, I think, if carried into execution, would be safe and give substantial relief to a suffering and great community, from the impending ruin which awaits them.

Authorize the Treasury to issue two millions of dollars in notes, redeemable in four years quarterly annually; according to the wealth and population of each county in the state distribute an equal proportion of that sum to the care and supervision of the county courts respectively, or in some other way calculated to produce an equal distribution; fix a day by law when the courts shall hold a special term, requiring all the justices to attend, and loan out on proper security such amounts (not to exceed \$500, to any one applicant or company) as suffering individuals may require; let the bonds have the nature, effect, and force of judgment bonds, on which execution may issue without further security, if not complied with. Further provision might be made authorizing counter security to be required when danger was apprehended in any case. Let the whole loan be limited to one year, and upon the punctual payment of one fourth annually extend another year's indulgence on the remainder until the whole be taken in. When the security shall be approved by the court, and entry made of the amount, let the clerk pay the money over, take the bond and receive a reasonable fee for his services; make this scrip lawful in discharge of all public dues to the state, and if refused in private contracts, extend the privilege with its duration. This amount loaned at six per centum per annum on the part of the state, after deducting probable expenses will leave in favour of the Treasury a great amount.

Thus a speedy remedy will be given to distress and much gain to the government. I am well aware much objection to such a policy may be made; the whole treated as chimerical; yet I am not the less confident of its ultimate good, and even of its political propriety. Proper security can be required by law from each department through which the money must pass; good regulations against counterfeits and frauds may be made, and all that remains unredeemed in the time of its circulation will be discharged in gold or silver or such bank paper as may be in good repute. This would be a currency of sound Farmers' credit, Merchants' Traders, and Merchants would all be accommodated in the sphere of their own state. I know the people have acted inconsistently; but the Legislature measurably held out the lure by the multiplicity of Banks which they created—and the facility with which it was supposed money would be obtained. They should aim for the sake of humanity, and as an act of common justice to eradicate in a merciful manner the evils themselves have partially brought upon our common country. It must be acknowledged, except by a few, who have laid up funds to purchase their neighbour's property at less than one twentieth part of its value, that something ought and must be done. My mind has revolved on this subject much, and no plan has so forcibly produced conviction as this one. If society is to be regarded, if property is to be at all secured from the rapacious touch of merciless speculation, this will most equally and safely render it secure. This would, as is before observed, be a currency of sound credit; confidence would revive; the land west and south of Tennessee would be a sufficient guaranty for its redemption, as well as enhance its intrinsic worth. Much is said about a property law; but I should prefer the former plan; yet if that must fail, I would not oppose the latter. Who can be so barbarous as to mock at the impending calamity? Who can be so lost to every social and manly feeling, as to triumph in the destruction of nine tenths of an industrious community? Who can wantonly expose to misery and helplessness thousands of industrious wives and children? Yet I fear such characters do exist; who without remorse would

gladly seize the hour of their misfortune to revel upon the remnant of their property.

From the Commentator.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Detroit, to his friend in his place, dated June 24, 1816.

I have myself seen hard times since I had the pleasure of seeing you last, and I may say the most serious since the peace. As I am confident that you can and will participate with me in these afflictions, I will trouble you with a short narration of facts. I went to Sandwich on a visit to my father-in-law, shortly after the British were put in possession of that place, and as I was returning home was seized by 12 savages and brought before the celebrated monster Colonel James. After insulting and heaping on me all the vulgar abuse of yankee, rebel, &c. he was master of, he ordered his soldiers to force me into a cellar, which was then half full of water. I was left but a short time there, when I was conducted by a strong guard to a loathsome prison, and there fettered with strong handcuffs. I was denied all communication with my friends, and none of them were permitted to send me a blanket or anything else, that would render my situation a little comfortable. I remained in that situation only two days and nights, when by the help of God, I made my escape into the woods. I lay there three days and nights and suffered much with hunger.—Col. James with his troops and upwards of three hundred Indians were in hunt for me—I could hear the very woods alive with the savage yell. A reward of three hundred dollars was promised to the first who would bring in my scalp—but the hand of providence favored me and on the third night about daylight, I found a small canoe not a great distance from the Indian encampment, that was lined along the river above and below. It was hauled on shore, but having found a small board which served as a paddle, I pushed it into the water, and notwithstanding the barking of the Indians' dogs which were not far off, crossed in safety to the American shore and bid defiance to the tyrant.

Will you not think it somewhat strange, that Colonel Anthony Butler should have Colonel James dining with him in Detroit, when I was lying in irons at Sandwich? Whatever you may think of it, such is the fact! But I have every reason to suppose, that Major Puthoff, the second in command, who felt very indignant on the occasion, would have proved himself worthy of the name of an American, had he only the same power vested in him.

Colonel James came for the first time after that affair to this shore on a visit to Gen. Macomb. The moment he touched the shore he was arrested and gave the General as his bail.

The reason why I was treated in the above described harsh manner, was because I raised a troop of volunteers to serve for three months when the place was very weak and in danger of being attacked. The ostensible reason was because I was an European by birth, and though I left my native country when a child; though when I came of age, I was naturalized according to law; all availed nothing; I was to be tried agreeable to the English law of perpetual allegiance.

New-York, June 23.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Yesterday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Distillery of Jacob Cram, in the rear of Broadway, between White and Walker-streets, which spread with such rapidity, that by six o'clock about thirty-five buildings were destroyed or much injured. We are enabled to present to our readers the names of the principal sufferers.

On Broadway.
No 329, two story house, occupied by Mr. John Lawrence, destroyed—391 two story house, occupied by L. Lucas destroyed—393 do. John Provost, Confectioner, destroyed—395, do. Charles Pool, barometer and thermometer maker destroyed—397 do. Henry Miller, Saddler destroyed—399 do. John Freeden, tin manufacturer, destroyed—401, do. Oliver Knapp, Grocer, destroyed—387, do. Widow George Clinton, injured.

On Walker-Street.
No. 61, two story wooden building, occupied by Miss—destroyed—63, do. owned by C. Oakley, and occupied by Miss Stanton, destroyed—65, do. owned by Mr. Rideback, and occupied by Miss Barber, destroyed—67, 69, 71 and 73, occupied by several colored families, destroyed—53, two story house, occupied by the widow of Jacob Bradford, destroyed—51, three story house, occupied by widow Munson, destroyed—49, two story house, occupied by widow C. Robins, destroyed—47 do. occupied by Ebenezer Smith, destroyed.

On White Street.
No. 66, three story house, occupied by Wm. Hartshorne—64; do. by William Bailey—62 do. by Wm. Stewart—60, do. by Rev. R. E. McLeod. The above were owned by Mr. Collier Reid, and Mr. Deplaine. They were much injured—53, carpenter's shop, destroyed—55, two story house, occupied by widow Delaplane—54; do. by Dr. Kissam. The two last considerably injured.

About a dozen small buildings, such as shops, stables &c. destroyed, in the rear of the above. From a rough calculation it is believed the loss is not less

than one hundred thousand dollars. The progress of the fire was such, that a great quantity of furniture was destroyed. The greatest sufferer, we believe, is Captain Munson, who estimates his loss at \$3000. A considerable portion of the above property, was insured.

We have to state that several accidents occurred. Mr. Charles M. Intosh, belonging to Hook and Ladder company No. 2, was severely injured by the falling of the ladder. Several other firemen were slightly injured.

John Naylor, son of the Widow Naylor, in Reed-street, a lad about 12 years of age, had his skull fractured by the fall of a sash weight. He was taken to the Hospital, where he was trepanned. He has since been removed to the residence of his mother. We saw him at 12 o'clock and understood that the physicians had little hope of his recovery.—Cam. Adv.

The fire we understand originated from the cap of the still having been destroyed by the force of the steam, and the liquor running over into the fire under the boiler. It was so rapid in its progress that before timely assistance could reach the spot, all the buildings which surrounded the distillery were in a light flame. No exertions by the firemen to arrest its progress were wanting. Had a plentiful supply of water been near at hand when the engines first arrived, much of the property now lost would have been saved. Reservoirs should be provided for this part of the city without delay. We take this occasion to speak of the shameful neglect of those persons whose duty it is to give the alarm of fire, by ringing the bells. Scarcely a bell was to be heard, and those not in a manner significant of fire, nor was the ringing continued half long enough.—If the particular church officers, the vestries, &c. do not order this done, the corporation must take up the subject, and make the neglect a penal offence.—New York Eve. Post.

From the Albany Advertiser of June 21.

A MOST AWFUL FIRE AT TROY.

Yesterday, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a most awful and desolating fire broke out in the city of Troy, which has laid in ruins one third of the fairest portion of flourishing city. The number of buildings destroyed is about 120, among which are the best dwellings, and a great proportion of the largest and most substantial fire proof stores and storehouses. On River or Main-street, all the stores and buildings, of every kind, on the west side and extending to the water's edge from Gale's store to Dr. Corning's, both of which are saved; and on the east side, from Congress-street to and including Parker's bookstore, are destroyed; as are all the buildings, except two, (the Troy Bank and dwelling house) on the west side of Front or Second-street, to the same extent as on the east side of Main-street; and the estimated loss is a million of dollars.

It was about sunset when the news reached Albany, many of our citizens immediately went to the assistance of their unfortunate neighbours, and several of our engine companies with engines. It was near 11 o'clock before the fire was got under.

The following particulars have been politely furnished us by a gentleman who was at the fire.

It commenced at Mr. Davis' stable and wood house, from a cook stove; spread in different directions both sides of the River or Main street, and all but two houses but on the west side of Front or Second-street, from Congress-street to Titus' tavern.

Property destroyed.—Farmers' Bank, paper and books saved, except in the vault, which are supposed to be safe. Dr. Burrit's house; Lewis Lyman's house owned by Mrs. Nott; Deacon Hart's two stores; Davis' store, and all he had except furniture; Brinkerhoff's store; Adancourt's house, shop and printing office; Stockwell's house and bookstore; Eph. Mongan's store; Isaac Merritt's store; Townsend McCoun's store; Abraham Fellows' store; D. Merritt & Son's store; Richard P. Hart's store; Jacob Holmes' store; A & W Kellogg's store; E. Warren and Co's store; Southwick and Co's store; Joseph Brinknell's store; Moore and Pitcher's store; Hart & Nasrow's store; Dedericks Lane's store; J. M. Wallis' store; B. Pierce and Co's store; Parker's store; Field's store; Dickson and Mitchell's office; Baine's office; and about half of all the lumber of the wharves, and a small proportion of the goods only saved.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

Much stir was occasioned last evening, by a discovery indicating a plot to rob the Philadelphia Bank. This bank has been once robbed, (about 4 years since) by a fellow who conceived the design, and put it in execution, of getting into the vault, from the culvert under the street—at that time he entered the sewer in Market street, and groped his way about two hundred yards, till he came opposite the vault; We have collected the following circumstances relative to the present attempt. Monday, after night fall, a person was seen to enter the sewer in Hudson's alley; and as the fellow who before committed the robbery had been recently released from the Penitentiary, the circumstances excited alarm. Tuesday morning guards were placed at all the outlets of the common sewers, and a search was set on foot. In the after-

noon, the persons employed to ransack the sewers, discovered mining tools, consisting of a crowbar, a mattock, and a shovel; an umbrella handle containing a disk and a small batteau, that had been carried in from the river; a bottle of spirits, a great coat, some oil, &c. Guards were still kept at the outlets last night, as it was supposed the robbers might be somewhere concealed in the subterraneous passages. It was rumoured that the witness to a person entering the sewer, identified him with Robinson; the robber above alluded to. Two batteaux of course were concealed for the purpose of transporting the contents of the vault of the Bank; and, perhaps, firstly to carry away the dirt.—Union.

HORRID MURDER.

On Tuesday evening last, in Woodford County, two men, one named Nathaniel Peters, the other Darnell, had a quarrel, which produced a personal encounter. Some short time after which, Peters laid himself on the bed and fell asleep. Whilst in this state, Darnell entered the room, and gave him two strokes with an axe, which entirely split his head open. Darnell fled, but was soon arrested, and committed to the jail of Woodford County. What renders this murder more horrid, is the near blood relationship which existed between the parties—they being full cousins.—Pub. Adv.

CHILLICOTHE, June 6.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

On Friday evening last, the dead body of a man was found within a short distance of Mr. Engle's, on the Lancaster road, about 12 miles from this place, having the skull fractured, one of the arms broken, and exhibiting other marks of violence. We understand that the deceased (who appeared to be about 50 years of age) had taken breakfast, on the day he was murdered, at Mr. McCutchen's tavern; and was seen proceeding on his way at about 10 o'clock. When found, his feet were tied together, and his hands also were bound. He had been to New Orleans with a cargo, and his wife and 7 children in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. He had some pins, needles, &c. with him, which he disposed of along the road, to bear his expenses.—A Coroner's inquest was held over the body, which returned a verdict of "wilful murder by some person or persons unknown."

St. Louis, June 21.

Self-accusation.—It was stated in Saturday's paper that Capt. Joseph March had been shot on Thursday evening, previous, under circumstances which fixed a violent presumption of guilt on a Mr. Samuel R. Williams, and that the latter had fled. It is now known that Williams endeavored in many places to cross the river that night, but could not succeed; he also went to the ferry at the town of Columbia, expecting to succeed, but he failed there also, the boat being on the opposite side of the river. Towards the afternoon of that day (Friday) he went to Belle Fontaines, entered the quarters of Dr. Pearson, asked for laudanum, and talked of its effect in producing sleep and death. He spoke of having the toothache, and the Dr. gave him some paregoric. He asked for pen, ink and paper, wrote several letters, sealed and superscribed them: All this time it was not known that he was the person charged with killing Capt. March. He also wrote on a piece of paper and left it open on the table, and then took a pistol from his pocket, fired it against his head, and fell dead on the floor.—

The paper stated a difference between him and Capt. March, that he had shewn him the evening before in St. Louis, and would have killed himself at the same time if the moon had been provided. He asked pardon of God and Man for this crime, and expressed great concern for the feelings of his family, who he said were not to be "accountable for the errors and misfortunes of others." He is said to be respectable connections in one of the New England states; Capt. March is also extremely well spoken of by his acquaintances here.—Upon the whole, it would seem that this unhappy man, Mr. Williams, was under the influence of partial insanity.

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

The committee appointed to draft a constitution for the state of Missouri, reported on yesterday.—The article which will be first engendered after is to the following effect: The legislature shall have no power to manumit slaves, except on condition of paying their full value to their owners: It shall have no power to prevent emigrants from bringing their slaves into this state: It shall have power to prevent slaves from being brought to Missouri to be sold as merchandise: Persons who have been, or may be brought into the United States, in violation of the laws of Congress for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, shall be free on arriving in the state of Missouri; their posterity likewise: the right of jury trial for offences above the grade of petit larceny is secured to slaves: it is made the duty of the court to assign them counsel when they have it not: If convicted, to be punished in the same manner that white persons would be for the same offence: homicide, and dismemberment of a slave to be punished as if committed upon a white person; and it is made the duty of the legislature to pass laws for the protection of slaves against injuries from their masters.—The other parts of the constitution are, in general, deemed liberal and enlightened, and calculated to ensure an able government to the state of Missouri.—The article on slavery will probably meet with the general support of the convention, and will do honor to the men who, in guarding the right of property, have not lost sight of the rights of humanity.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

From a passenger in the schooner Mary Ann, arrived at Charleston on Havana; we learn, that on the 12th inst. all the American citizens confined in the Moro Castle, who had been captured on board Patriot vessels, were set at liberty by the government. The number was 28.

Bethford, (Penn.) June 22.

On Friday morning, Caesar Koyden, one of the black men that escaped from Chambersburg prison, in company with David Lewis, was apprehended and imprisoned in this place. He has since been taken back to Chambersburg.

The Bank at Columbus, Ohio, has resumed specie payments.

From the National Gazette. FOREIGN NEWS.

There is nothing of moment, or particularly interesting in the advices to the 16th ult. received at New York. It was to be expected that Paris would be agitated with new alarms about attempts at assassination, after the excitement produced by the murder of the Duke de Berri. And the French government might well look for new plots, from the very act of stirring the public imagination so violently in respect to Louvel's crime. The Bourbon family cannot be considered as safe in the midst of the host of political fanatics and abandoned adventurers which Paris contains. Yet the most eminent of the military dignitaries (Bonaparte's creation, appear to be devoted to them; and on the levee at the Thuilleries scarcely any circumstance, except the presence of Louis XVIII would betray the absence of Napoleon and the change of dynasties.

As to England the debates of her parliament are all that she presents of novelty. The doctrines of Adam Smith, hitherto utterly disregarded in practice, and so much disputed in theory, are now received on all hands, with little qualification; by ministerial as well as opposition orators Mr. F. Robinson, the President of the Board of Trade, acknowledges, that the commercial restriction are necessary—that "the navigation laws were doubtless hostile to trade." Mr. A. Baring talks of "the ruinous system of producing every thing at home, even though it could be obtained at one fourth of the cost from other countries." He describes the navigation laws as "an injurious restraint on trade." But he would not have as yet, any alteration made in the Corn Laws. Mr. Robinson in acknowledging the evil of the prohibitory system, still thought it "too closely interwoven with the commercial policy of the country to be abandoned at once." We have before expressed the opinion that no material change would be admitted in either; and we now see in all these declarations only the disposition to temporize and cajole.

We consider the ministry as meaning to do no more, when they consented that an account of the disposition made of the Droits of the Crown, should be annually laid before parliament. The great majority which they can always command in that body, will render the concession futile. The question of the Droits is an old one, often warmly discussed, and always without a useful result. No part of the pecuniary power of the executive government, either as regards that fund, or the civil list, will be substantially relinquished as long as a parliamentary ascendancy can be retained. An actual majority of 116 in the present parliament secures the game in the hands of the ministry.

FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

Charleston, (S. C.) June 19.

By the British brig of war Wasp, we have some interesting particulars of the operations of the Patriots under Bolivar.

On the 27 ult. a vessel arrived at Kingston, from Carthagena, bringing intelligence that Vice Roy, together with Col. Santa Cruz, and several other officers, had hastily left that place in a schooner bound to St. Jago de Cuba, taking with them about 200,000 dollars in specie. Their flight was occasioned by the near approach of the whole Patriot army, which was advancing upon Carthagena and Santa Martha, the form of a crescent—the latter place was supposed to have fallen into their hands before the sailing of the above vessel, but no official account of it had reached Jamaica.—Bolivar had taken Manga, and one other important place, in the rear of Carthagena; in defence of which, the Royalist army suffered very severely. There was no hope of deterring Carthagena against the victorious army, as it was extremely destitute of the means of defence.

Don Raphael Ramirez had arrived at Carthagena, from Havana, a short time previous to the above events, with intelligence of the Constitution of the Cortes being received and adopted at Havana—when he was thrown into prison by the Vice Roy and inquisitor General, for attempting to destroy His Majesty's Government.

A Kingston paper, of the 29th ult. containing all the particulars of the above operations, was unfortunately left on board the brig.

We learn by the Wasp that it is very sickly in most of the West India Islands.—The public quiet was maintained at Havana, but private assassinations were very frequent: three persons having been thus murdered in one night.

New York, June 24.

LATE FROM GIBRALTAR.

The following interesting communication on the subject of Spanish affairs, was received by the editors of the New York Gazette, from a passenger on board of the brig Ennice, arrived at Quarantine this morning.

"We left Gibraltar 17th May, up to which period the political affairs of Spain remained in quite an undisturbed state, and which was supposed would continue till the meeting of the Cortes.—(the beginning of July.) That period was looked forward to with much interest and anxiety, as the commencement of a new course of things, to the complete destruction of the old system. Nothing had transpired from which a conclusion could be drawn as to the course to be pur-

sued towards their trans-Atlantic possessions. It was generally believed, however, that the Cortes would make a merit of necessity, and that the most liberal policy would be adopted. This course, it was also believed, would meet with great opposition, as they have not yet ceased making a distinction between the two parties for a change of government. That of Spain being called "La Santa insurreccion de Espana;" whilst that of South America is termed "La Criminal insurreccion de America."

"The King continues to pursue a course calculated to meet the wishes of the people under the new government. By him Quiroga and Riego are named among other conspicuous leaders in the revolution with great distinction, but as yet they decline his majesty's favors, and great jealousy and suspicions exist. "General Freyries who is charged with being the author of the dreadful massacre at Cadiz, is in prison there, and is to be judged by the Cortes. The soldiers, it was said, were to suffer a quintary, i. e. every fifth man to be shot.

"The last account from the United States squadron in the Mediterranean were that they had left Mahon on a cruise; they were all expected at Gibraltar about 20th May, to await the arrival of Com. Bainbridge, who was daily expected from America.

"Market for American produce at Gibraltar very dull. Flour plenty, and sales making at \$5. Beef dull at \$10, and pork \$13 a 14—Colonial produce also at reduced prices."

From the Phil Freeman's Journal.
SOUTH AMERICA.

The National Intelligencer of the 16th of June, contains a number of documents from South America, from which it appears that in 1819, a courier arrived in Buenos Ayres, from Paris, with communications from Don Jose Valentin Gomez, envoy extraordinary in France, with a proposition of the French government to establish a Constitutional Monarchy in South America. These communications, the Supreme Director Rondeau called upon his Congress to take into immediate consideration. The Prince who was selected for the throne was the Duke of Lucca, the late heir of the kingdom of Etruria, who is a Bourbon by his mother. The French government, in case the Prince of Lucca should be accepted, who was 18 years of age, promise to solicit for him the alliance of a Princess of Brazil, and to assist him with money and arms. This Prince, it is stated, would meet the approbations of the Emperors of Austria, Russia, &c. and his alliance with a Princess of Brazil would unite, thro' family ties, the governments. That with respect to the United States, the Envoy says, "as their interests require that they should live on friendly terms with South America, it is evident that the obstacles which they might raise against the establishment of a monarchical government would be easily removed." On the 12th of Nov. 1819, the proposition of the French government was under discussion in Congress at Buenos Ayres, in a secret session, and read three times, when the project was discussed and adopted, on conditions, the first of which was, that his Most Christian Majesty should take on himself the charge of obtaining the assent of five high powers of Europe, and more especially the assent of England.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 8.

Another atrocious attempt against the royal family has been defeated. The following are the authentic details of this important event.

"Count Angles, Prefect of the police, having received secret information that a scheme was arranged to be put in execution on the night of the 7th inst. for producing a second explosion under the windows of the Dutchess de Berri's apartment, his excellency at half past 10, repaired to the Thuilleries and concerted precautionary measures with Marshal Macdonald, major-general on service, for surprising the perpetrators in the act. The sentinels were removed, and disguised gendarmes and police officers were stationed in ambush to insure his detection. At midnight a man was perceived to approach with cautious step, the private door which opens into the Rue de l'Echelle, and deposited a petard, at the moment that he was about to set fire to the fusée by means of a lighted segar, the police agents and military rushed upon him. He was escorted to the guard house where he detained.—On recovering, he gave his name, Graviers, and he was soon recognized, having been a captain in the fifth regiment of lancers of the ex-imperial guard; on his person was found a copy of some odious invectives against the royal family in verse. On examining the petard it was discovered that it contained about 2 lbs. of powder. The attorney-general quickly arrived, before whom Graviers underwent an examination, which lasted from 1 o'clock until 6. In the course of yesterday two of his accomplices were taken, one of whom, named Bonton, was formerly a courier. It is supposed they are two individuals who were observed to post themselves at the time of Graviers' approach to the palace, one near the Rue de Rioli, the other in the place Caroussel, both of whom fled precipitately on his arrest."

LONDON, May 13.

The Catholic question has been postponed until the 25th of May, when it was expected Mr. Grattan would be able to attend.

MONITOR.

LEXINGTON, JULY 11, 1820.

COMMENCEMENT.

Tomorrow will be held the first regular Commencement for the conferring of degrees in Transylvania University, and we hope the exercises of the day will be attended by the citizens of Lexington generally, and by friends of learning from other parts of the state. On this interesting occasion, a number of young men of intelligence and talents are to be sent forth into the community with the fruits of their education in this infant seminary, and the happy effects of the present state of the institution are to begin to be visible. The annual commencements of the principal colleges in our country, are regarded in their respective neighbourhoods, as festivals of no ordinary interest, and draw to the several seats of learning, a large and splendid assemblage of the best talents and most distinguished patriots. This, we trust, will, ere long, be the case with our University. Every one who feels, as he ought, an interest in the success of the effort now making, to rear a seminary of learning in these western regions inferior to none in our country; every man, who values the improvement of the rising generation, and delights to witness, advancing to the active duties of life, young men of talents and extensive literary and scientific acquirements; every man, in fine, who wishes well to the interests of Kentucky, must regard with peculiar satisfaction the recurrence of this day. The order of exercises, with the names of the performers, has been already published, and we have no doubt, those who attend on the occasion will be amply repaid for the time they may devote to it by the gratification they will receive.

ACADEMICAL.

It gives us great pleasure to take notice of the progress and present condition of our University. The examinations of the students in all the departments are now closed for the session, and the result is eminently honorable to the Institution. The Seniors, who were candidates for the first degree, and whose Commencement is to be held to-morrow, were examined about five weeks since. Although the scrutiny at that time was critical and thorough, we have the authority of competent judges, who witnessed it, for saying, that the young gentlemen sustained it with great ability and success. Abstruse and difficult questions, of which a variety was not wanting, were answered with promptness, perspicuity and intelligence. Seldom, perhaps, has been witnessed, in any of the seminaries of the older parts of our country, a severer inquisition by the instructors, or a more complete defence of their own powers and attainments by the candidates. They promise, such, not only for their Alma Mater, but for the state and the whole community. They can hardly fail to be extensively instrumental in the diffusion of correct, manly, and elevated principles upon all the great subjects which engage the sympathies of liberal minds.

The examination of the pupils of the Preparatory Department, the Freshmen, the Sophomores, the Juniors, and the Irregulars, began on Monday the 3d instant, and continued till Saturday noon. The whole was laboriously and patiently conducted, and must have been highly gratifying to the friends of literature and science. The Freshman class, though now small, is, we understand, to receive valuable additions from the Preparatory Department at the end of the vacation. The class of Sophomores is the largest, and, as we learn, has excited great expectations from the talents and diligence of most of its members. Its course of study will be more full than that of either of the preceding classes, and we trust, that its Commencement will vindicate the truth of the predictions concerning its interest and brilliancy. The Juniors have, however, distinguished themselves particularly upon this public trial. Their translations of passages, miscellaneous selected from the higher Greek and Latin authors, were ready, accurate, and elegant. Their answers to a great variety of questions in Roman Antiquities were uncommonly prompt, full, and exact. In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, they gave evidence of clear understandings, diligent application, and retentive memories. Themes, Forensics, and Latin Theses and Translations, by the three upper classes, were laid upon the table for the inspection of visitors, and show that minute attention has been paid to this branch of mental discipline. The increased and increasing advantages for the attainment and completion of an Academic, as well as Professional Education at Transylvania University, are worthy of the congratulations, which we are disposed cordially to offer to the Republic of Letters in the West.

Although Examinations afford not the same sort of interest, which is derived from Exhibitions, and require more learning and patience to be rightly estimated and enjoyed, yet we cannot but regret that more of our citizens do not attend the former. The condition of the University is to be learned from both, and the friends of education cannot be indifferent to either. We anticipate, with much pleasure, the intellectual entertainment to which we are invited at the Chapel to-morrow. It is the first regular Commencement of a class, since the foundation of the Institution. Our best affections and wishes are given to the Baccalaureate, and will accompany them through the vicissitudes of their future lives.

A Type Foundry has been recently established at Cincinnati.

The Kentucky Gazette still continues its insulting and abusive language against us. A writer in the last number of that paper, speaking against emigrants from the eastern states, thus remarks:

"We have seen obscure and desperate adventurers from the same country obtrude themselves into the management of our public press; and with our accustomed subservience we have listened to them as the oracles of wisdom, believing them to be very wise, because they were so impudent. Without inquiring into their past lives we have suffered the exiles of Massachusetts to become the dictators of Kentucky, and have submitted with childish servility to their insolent denunciations of our laws, our morals, and our religion."

That these remarks were directed principally against us, the plainness of the allusion leaves no room to doubt. So far, however, as our character is concerned, we shall not condescend to reply to it. We are perfectly willing that our whole history should be laid before the public, and, as to abusive slander, it is unworthy of notice. But we feel called on by a sense of justice to ourselves and of respect to the public, to enquire into the character and standing of him who gives publicity to these remarks—to point to Mr. Joshua Novell, and to ask what claim he has to manage a public press, to attack his neighbours obscure and desperate adventurers, to accuse them of being very impudent and of undertaking to become the dictators of Kentucky. This is a course we have by no means sought; we have been driven to it; we have repeatedly endeavoured, by hints and warnings, to avoid it; and even now we resort to it with extreme reluctance. But, as we have already said, we cannot and will not submit to the abuse of the Gazette without adopting a course of just and fair retaliation. If private character must be assailed, if Mr. Novell thinks it right to publish insinuations against the standing and fair fame of the Editor of this paper, he surely cannot complain, that we expose his own conduct to public view, that we go back with him to Richmond, to St. Louis, and to Arkansas, that we show his reputation in those places, and then come with him to Lexington, remind him of some occurrences by the way, enquire of him the situation of his family, and examine into his conduct and mode of living here. These things, we repeat, are not agreeable topics of remark. We do not wish to interfere with them, but we are resolved, if the system of abuse is persevered in, "to cry aloud and spare not." We are perfectly willing that our character, conduct, and principles should be placed by the side of those of Joshua Novell, and the public be left to decide impartially between them.

The fourth of July was celebrated in this town and vicinity in the usual manner. At Maxwell's Spring and Fowler's Garden, the following toasts were respectively given.

- AT MAXWELL'S SPRING.
1. The Day we celebrate.
 2. The Memory of Washington.
 3. The Sages and Heroes of the Revolution.
 4. The Declaration of Independence and its Author.
 5. Our Brethren of South-America.—May their efforts in the cause of Freedom, be as successful as those of our Revolutionary fathers.
 6. The recent Revolution in Spain. It proves that the "Glory of Europe is not gone forever."
 7. Lord Castlereagh and his minion Edwards—"Pur noble fratrum."
 8. The custom introduced by James Monroe of communicating to Congress the sentiments of Foreign Despots. More honored in the breach than in the observance.
 9. A pure and virid National Economy.—Nothing else will give satisfaction.
 10. The Territory of the Union. One and indivisible. He who would barter one citizen, deserves the execration of the whole.
 11. The President of the United States.
 12. Henry Clay. We regret the loss of so able, eloquent and independent a representative in the councils of the nation.
 13. The Fair. Win them and wear them honorably.
- Volunteer by Rev. Dr. Cloud.
- The Order of the day.

- AT FOWLER'S GARDEN.
1. The Day we celebrate.—The day on which our country broke the shackles of tyranny, and declared she would be free.—May it be celebrated to the latest posterity.
 2. The Constitution of the United States.—Revered by wisdom: virtue its support.
 3. The Union of the States. Falsified by the hand that shall attempt its dissolution.
 4. The Patriots of the Revolution.
 5. Gen. George Washington. Tho' dead, he lives in the hearts of the American people.
 6. Benjamin Franklin. The American sage.
 7. Thomas Jefferson. The patriot, statesman and philosopher.
 8. June Madison. He conducted the late war amidst great difficulties, and secured to his country an honorable peace.
 9. The President of the U. States. The chosen chief of a free people.
 10. La Fayette and Washington. May their names be engraved on the hearts of every American.
 11. The Patriots of South-America. May the principles of liberty be recognized and cherished by kindred spirits in every clime.
 12. The Army and Navy of the United States.
 13. John Hancock and Samuel Adams, proclaimed patriots. The tyranny of England could not damp their ardour in favour of liberty.
 14. Paulding, Williams and Vanvert. Firm to the cause of freedom: British gold could not induce them to become traitors.
 15. Our infant Manufactures. May they be reared to manhood by the fostering hand of an enlightened people.
 16. Agriculture. The strength of the nation.
 17. Commerce. The high road to ease, affluence, and science.
 18. Internal Improvements. The chain by which our Union will always be connected.
 19. The people of every clime. May the blessings of providence enable them to burst asunder the chains of tyranny.
 20. The first settlers of Kentucky, who opened the way and secured to us the enjoyment of this happy country.
 21. Governor Shelby.
 22. Transylvania University. May she ex-

tend the beams of science from the Alleghany to the Pacific.

23. The American Fair. Their smiles—the noblest reward of merit.

FOR THE WESTERN MONITOR.

CALUMNY REFUTED—NO. II.

The voluminous publications of Burrus are at length completed, and after all the parade he has made, after the systematic arrangement and artful combination of immaterial circumstances, well known facts, and unfounded surmises, what is the mighty conclusion? That enough has been said "to raise a cloud of probabilities" against the patriotism of a man, who has from his infancy to the present hour devoted his life to his country's service, who has never evinced any selfishness in his public labours, and whose only ambition has been to be eminently useful! "A cloud of probabilities!" dark indeed is the cloud of sophistry behind which it is attempted to obscure the brilliant reputation of a long tried patriot! Let us however endeavour to penetrate the mist and to discover the truth. Let us take the whole mass of testimony, as it is called, examine it fairly and impartially, and see to what it amounts. What is the charge? That General Adair was privy to, and connected with, a treasonable plot devised by Aaron Burr to dissolve the Union. It will be seen by any one who reads the essays of Burrus with attention; that he artfully and disingenuously mixes together the narrative of transactions and extracts of letters by Burr and Adair, so as frequently to leave the reader in doubt to which individual he alludes. If however we attentively examine the matter, we shall find that he labours (very unnecessarily at the present day) to prove the illegitimate designs of Burr, that he shows a connection with him of his principal witness, Wilkinson, for the promotion of these designs, and that all he proves on the subject, in reference to Adair, is the wish of these conspirators to unite him with them, and the attempt, afterwards, of Wilkinson to be revenged for a want of success in the effort to enlist him, by arresting him on a charge, utterly unfounded and malicious. We shall throw entirely out of view the letters of Burr and Wilkinson, so far as they relate to plots of their own, as they certainly do not tend in the slightest degree to criminate General Adair. It is worthy however of remark that some of the documents adduced to show the guilt of the latter gentleman, tend of themselves to prove his innocence.

For example; it appears that in March 1805, Burr wrote to Wilkinson, "a letter to Adair would be acceptable." Burr & Adair were then at that time strangers. In May 1805, Wilkinson writes to Adair "I was to have introduced my friend Burr to you but in this I failed by accident."—"Prepare to visit me and I will tell you all." Still it appears Adair was unacquainted with the designs, Wilkinson adds—"We must have a peep at the unknown world beyond me." It should be recollected that at this time a war with Spain was generally and confidently expected, and in such an event, nothing would have been more probable or more proper than to explore the "unknown world" alluded to. In January 1806, nine months after the effort by Burr to get an introduction to Adair, the latter appears still in the dark on the subject and is even unacquainted with the geography of the country it is contemplated to visit. Does this look like a connection with the plot? By no means.

It is said however that Adair was in company with Burr during his visit, afterwards, to Kentucky. And who was not in company with him? How should a man conduct who was introduced to an individual of such high standing as Col. Burr, the ex-vice president of the United States, who was not at that time proved guilty of any crime! The statement that Adair was in habits of familiarity with him is utterly false. The assertion, said to be on the authority of Mr. Bibb, that he paid him nightly visits I have proved to be false, and it remains for Mr. Bibb to explain how he could have known of such visits, had they been paid, without being himself either an accomplice or an eyes dropper. General Adair was two or three times only in company with Burr during his continuance in Kentucky, and if this circumstance is evidence against him, what shall we say of those men who gave him balls and parties what shall be thought of Mr. Clay himself, who volunteered to defend the traitor, and as we are informed without the expectation of a fee? It should be recollected, that at that time Burr had not been convicted, or even generally suspected of any treasonable designs, and that every man of respectability in the country felt bound to treat him with civility and respect.

After the probability of a Spanish war was at an end, we see no more mention of Adair in any communications between Wilkinson and Burr, and indeed we have no evidence whatever—I repeat it, we have not a particle of evidence—that Adair was ever made acquainted with the designs of those men. It is proved indeed, that they were desirous of obtaining his co-operation, that they gave him distant hints on the subject; but it is proved likewise, by Burrus himself, that in the course of nine months, they did not even trust him so far as to give him his first lesson, and it is not proved that he was ever afterwards further instructed.

At a subsequent period however, Wilkinson himself a participant in the

treasonable plot, and of course acquainted with all the means for convicting a accomplice, arrests Adair on the charge of being connected with it. On this occasion he gets possession of all General Adair's private papers, thus depriving him of documents by which he might now defend himself, and gaining additional facilities for convicting him if he were guilty. Adair is tried and acquitted. The matter does not rest here.—Adair sues Wilkinson for the malicious prosecution, and lays his damages at ten thousand dollars. The case is fairly and impartially investigated by a jury, ten of which were originally in favor of giving the full amount of damages sued for, and were persuaded by the other two to fix them finally at \$2500, only in consideration of the inability of Wilkinson to pay a larger amount. If circumstances like these do not prove the innocence of a man—if his acquittal, in the first place, when his accuser must have been in possession of all the possible evidence against him, and his recovery afterwards of exemplary damages for this very prosecution, are not evidence of the maliciousness and baseness of the charges against him, I am unable to conjecture how innocence can be proved.

It is said that General Adair, in conversation with J. S. Smith, who had him in custody after his arrest at New Orleans, remarked "that if he had been permitted to remain forty-eight hours in New Orleans unmolested, it would not have been in the power of General Wilkinson to have arrested him; that he believed he had more friends in New Orleans than the General, and if he had known or thought the General would have arrested him, he would have brought with him his equipage for his protection." Let it be recollected that this is a loose statement of a conversation made by a man strongly prejudiced, and disposed to put his own construction upon it. And what, after all, does it amount to? To the expression of an opinion that he (General Adair) had more friends in New Orleans, than Wilkinson, and that if he had not been arrested instantly, his friends might have been inclined to defend him against it. As respects his equipage, the probability is, if he ever used the expression at all, that it has not been fairly quoted. Every one knows how easy it is to misrepresent a conversation, and Adair may perhaps have said, that if he had expected an arrest, he would have been provided with better accommodations and more comfortable protection from the inclemencies of the season; and the unpleasant exposure to which he was subjected.

I shall pursue this investigation further hereafter. Meanwhile I have only to request that the public will weigh the statements of Burrus fairly and with all due deliberation; that they will sift the documents, see what belongs to Burr, what to Wilkinson, and what to Adair, take all the circumstances separately, and make allowance for the state of the times, and for the combination which is now formed to exclude, if possible, from the confidence of the people, a tried patriot, a man of talents, a brave and accomplished soldier, and an independent and judicious statesman.

CATO.

STEAM-BOAT NEWS.

MISSISSIPPI, July 6.

The VELOCIPED arrived at this place this morning, in eight days from Wheeling, having experienced great difficulty from the low stage of the river—she is to leave here this day for Louisville.

The GENERAL PIKE arrived on Saturday the 1st inst. from Cincinnati—left here same day on her return trip.

The STEAM-BAT DIXIE arrived at this place on Sunday the 2d inst. from Louisville—left here same day bound up for Wheeling with freight and passengers.

The WHEELING PACKET arrived at this place on Monday the 3d inst. from Louisville, and left here next day bound up for Wheeling with freight and passengers, having been detained about 24 hours repairing machinery.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.

The James Ross arrived at Shippingport from New Orleans on Saturday last with freight and passengers.

The Car of Commerce arrived on Sunday from New Orleans.

The Bez. Wells from St. Louis on Sunday. The Washington from St. Louis on Monday.

CHARLESTON, June 15.

Attempt to Rob the Mail.—A letter from the Postmaster at Parker's Ferry, dated the 13th inst. to T. W. Bacot, esq. Postmaster in this city, communicates information that an attempt has been made to rob the mail from this place to Burnwell court house. It appears that the rider in that part of the route between Waterboro' and Burnwell court house, was stopped on Sunday night last, by a white man, whom he succeeded in beating off, but in the contest received two stabs in the side, which are not dangerous. The assailant cut a hole in the mail bag sufficiently large to thrust his hand therein; fortunately however the resistance opposed to him by the rider, prevented him from gratifying his anxious curiosity to ascertain the value of its contents.

NEWBURYPORT, June 20.

A Good Haul.—A lad by the name of Brookings, hunting one day last week for an eel-pot, sunk at the upper side of Greenleaf's wharf, fished up a small canvas bag containing five bars of pure GOLD, weighing eighteen ounces, the value of which is said to be something more than 300 dollars.

Gentlemen who were on the stage of action during the American revolutionary war account for its having been lost, in the following manner. A privateer schooner, called the Hawk, commanded by the intrepid Jack Lee, captured and carried in among many other pri-

zes, an English brig bound from Oporto to England, loaded with wine; she also had on board a large amount of dollars, as well as gold in bullion, dust and coin. It was not known by the captors, at the time she was taken, that these precious metals were on board. The mate of the brig (who remained in the prize) kept it from the knowledge of the prize-master, hoping they might be fallen in with and recaptured. She however arrived safely, and came to the wharf, now Greenleaf's, where this gold was found. It is conjectured that in attempting to smuggle some of it ashore, it was either accidentally dropped, or designedly thrown overboard to prevent detection—it is recollected that several seamen were imprisoned for embezzling it.

The lad we understand has prudently determined to convert his booty into cash, and deposit it in the Savings Bank.

COMMENCEMENT.

ON Wednesday, the 12th of July, will be held, in the Chapel of Transylvania University, the COMMENCEMENT of the Senior Class. The exercises will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will be in the following order.

1. A Salutatory address by Andrew L. Wells.
2. An Essay on the Study of Man by Oliver H. Stout.
3. A Dissertation on the Imagination by John H. Wallace.
4. A Dissertation on Liberal Studies by Samuel P. Presley.
5. An Oration on the Association of Ideas by Chas. S. Morehead.
6. An Oration on Military Spirit by Edmund H. Hopkins.
7. An Oration on the application of the Philosophy of Mind to our course of Study by Nicholas D. Coleman.
8. Degrees Conferred. Transylvania University, July 3d. 1820.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Lexington Sunday School Union Society will be held at the first Presbyterian Church on Thursday next, 13th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

A GRAND Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will be held at the MASON'S HALL, in the town of Lexington, on the last Monday in August next, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the M. W. G. M. THOMAS T. BARR, G. Sec'y. Lex. July 8, 1820.—50-47

To the Public.

THE citizens are respectfully requested, not to permit themselves to be further prejudiced against me, in consequence of the many base falsehoods that have and may be put in circulation respecting the extreme, and unfortunate misunderstandings in my family, as I intend, after the termination of the suit in chancery for a divorce, and after Mrs. Evans is no longer my wife, to appear before the public in pamphlet form, wherein I shall attempt (and have no doubt of success with every liberal and unprejudiced mind) to show that, however imprudently and foolishly Mrs. E. and myself may have acted, yet, that neither her nor myself are near as much to blame in the affair as some of her near connections. I have through delicacy, thus long remained silent on the subject, and ever should have done so, had my enemies only done me one fourth justice; but, in consequence of my silence and the base lies that have been put in circulation about me, a great number of persons have improperly concluded that I illegally and decaled a public investigation, which must be the apology for my present and future course.

I declare to the public that it is with the greatest degree of reluctance and delicacy, that I have been induced to pursue this course, and pledge myself sacredly, that if I was compelled in my defence, to seriously criminate Mrs. Evans, such is the particular respect that I have for her, and a general respect for the female character, that I would at this time and ever hereafter remain perfectly silent on such an unpleasant subject. I am prompted to this course more on account of the extensive connection that I have of respectable standing than on my own; indeed I am decidedly of opinion that the good of society has the strongest claims on me for placing the matter in a proper light. Mrs. Evans is an amiable woman in many respects; she is truly virtuous as far as I know or believe, prudently economical, a kind and affectionate mother, a sufficiently industrious, and would have made me a first rate wife, and one that I should this day have fairly doated on, if it had not been for a certain character, whose name, I shall for the present pass over. She has a truly amiable mother.

My business compels me to go to Missouri immediately, and I shall not be back until October. Should any thing appear against me in the mean time, the citizens will please suspend their opinions until my return, at which time, I will furnish them with the other side of the question. My breast contains no animosity against a large majority of those persons that have thought and ever spoke unfavorably about me, in consequence of the disturbance, for two reasons. First, because I know I have myself done wrong, and more particularly, as I have been silent and my enemies have done every thing in their power to elicit a general prejudice against me, and I have no doubt, but that many an honest and correct mind has been led astray. Thanks be to my God, not even the foul tongues of calumny and slander that inhabit the mouths of some of my enemies, have any thing justly to charge me with but the disturbances in my family, and but little censure could they put on me in that way, if they would do justice. I must thus publicly take the liberty of tendering my respectful thanks to Ambrose Young, Esq. of Fayette county, for his gentlemanly conduct in refusing to purchase my carriage, when a certain character (whose name shall in due time be before the public) was endeavoring, without the shadow of authority, to sell for whiskey.

JOHN T. EVANS.

June 28, 1820.—50.—3t

Nails, Nails.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR SHELBY,

From N. Orleans. 30 Kegs assorted Cut Nails, which will be disposed of at reduced prices by the keg or single pound by

LEVEN L. SHRYVE.

ALSO. An extensive assortment of CASTINGS & BAR IRON, To be had at the Lexington Bar Iron Store, Corner of Main Street and Chapside.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS, Per L. L. SHRYVE.

Lex May 30, 1820.

Independence!

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY W. G. HUNT,

At his Book Store, on Jordan's Row, Woodruff's Elegant Engraving of the Declaration of Independence,

Embellished with striking likenesses of the three first Presidents of the United States, and surrounded by the seals of the thirteen original states, with accurate fac-similes of the signatures. Price Four Dollars only. Lexington, July 4, 1820.

DON PAZOS' LETTERS.

A FEW COPIES of the justly celebrated Letters of Don Pazos

To the Hon. HENRY CLAY, relative to the situation of South America, for sale at the Book Store of

W. G. HUNT, Jordan's Row, July 4, 1820.

James Anderson & Co.

Have received at their Commission House, CHESAPEDE,

4 Casks Hardware, each containing a complete assortment, which will be disposed of by the Case, or otherwise,

ALSO, A few Dinner Sets of Stone China,

Comprising 170 pieces,

5 Sets of Tea Ware,

White edged with Gold—73 pieces,

5 Boxes assorted Glassware.

Lex. 3d July, 1820.—49—3t

Children's BOOKS.

W. G. HUNT

Has for sale at his Book-Store, Jordan's Row

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Low-priced Books for Children,

- CONSISTING OF
- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| Life of Dr. Franklin | Father and Daughter |
| Life of Gen. Washington | History of Paul Jones |
| Life of Patrick Henry | Sicilian Pirate |
| Life of Stephen Bur- | Travels of True Godli- |
| roughs | ness |
| Juvenile Trials | Former's Daughter |
| History of the Bible | The Promised |
| The Forty Thieves | The French Convert |
| Tales of the Hermitage | Arabian Nights |
| Mrs. Barbauld's Hymns | Singleton |
| The Prize or Youthful Turner's Arts and Sci- | |
| ences | |
| Dutches of C | Life of C. J. Fox |
| Blunyan's History | Charlotte Temple |
| Exiles of Siberia | History of Algiers |
| Two Sisters, or the Ca- | The Noble Slaves |
| vern | History of an Algerine |
| Treasure for a Pious | Captive |
| Mind | Mysterious Tales |
| Life of Gen. Putnam | Robinson Crusoe |
| History of N. America | Single Ballads |
| Hocus Pocus, or Art of History of Tommy Trip | |
| Legendenian | Whittington & his Cat |
| History of Maj. Andre | or Ever Bloom- |
| Tomorrow, or Bangers | ing Flower |
| of Delay | Billy and Betsey Good- |
| Letter Writer | child |
| Life of Lord Nelson | Joseph and His Bre- |
| Prophet's Essay on Man | thren |
| American Jester | History of Caroline |
| Baldwin's Fables | The Hermit |
| Sunday School Hymns | Poems for Children |
| Wat's Divine Songs | Riddle Book |
| Asop's Fables | |

Which will be sold, at retail, for CASH, at from six to twenty five cents each. Lexington, June 27, 1820.—43-4f

Alabama Cotton for Sale.

A FEW BALES OF GOOD ALABAMA COTTON For sale by the bale. JOHN BRAND. Lexington, 20th June, 1820.—42-4f

Lexington, 20th June, 1820.—42-4f

COMMISSION HOUSE, LOUISVILLE.

LE GRAND & BENTLEY, Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, Lexington Ky, in order to give facility to business, have established a GENERAL COMMISSION HOUSE in LOUISVILLE under the firm of

BENTLEY & LE GRAND, Where Merchandise or other property will be received on consignment, or forwarded to Lexington, as may be most advisable for the interest of their friends, and their most prompt attention to it, at either place.

BENTLEY & LE GRAND. Louisville, 10th May, 1820.—42-4f

JUNIATTA IRON.

JUST RECEIVED A FEW TONS JUNIATTA BAR & PLOW IRON, well assorted,

For sale by the ton or hundred, at low prices LE GRAND & BENTLEY. Lex. May 15, 1820.—42-4f

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership, existing under the firm of KEISER & COGHLIN, is by consent of parties, this day dissolved. All those indebted to the late firm are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Benj. Keiser.

ALSO, Those having claims against said firm are requested to present them to Benj. Keiser, who is hereby authorized to settle the above business.

BENJ. KEISER, JOHN COGHLIN.

Lexington, May 22, 1820.—43-4f

The Book Binding business will be carried on by BENJ. KEISER as usual where he will be happy to receive the patronage of his friends and customers.

Wilkins, McVaine & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

TANNERS OIL

Rice in Bbls. & half Bbls.

Prime New Orleans Sugar,

Do. Do. Mackerel,

Harrison Forge Iron,

Liverpool Salt,

Short street, near the Lexington Branch Bank.

May 2, 1820.—40-

THE FOUNT.

THE AGED MAN'S COMFORT.

"Tis sweet to think on days gone by,
When youthful love first rais'd the sigh;
When honor shew'd the way to arms,
And joy was found in war's alarms;
When the young heart beat for fame,
And strove to gain a hero's name,
Ere age had chill'd the passions warm,
Or fall disease had marr'd the form.

Those days I ne'er shall see again,
And while, with pleasure mix'd with pain,
I busy memory tells their tale,
And sighs with every passing gale,
I think I see the darksome tomb,
Disclose its jaws with sullen gloom,
My hours of life swift fleet away,
And still as fades each fleeting day,
I feel that youth and strength are fled,
I feel that energy is dead.

But yet as death draws yet more nigh,
I feel 'twere happiness to lie,
Beside my children in the grave,
Where the dark yellow trees mournful wave.
O yes to leave these aged bones,
Mouldering among the churchyard stones,
To soar to that high heaven of joy,
Where pain and care no more annoy,
Is happiness, is bliss supreme,
Not transient like the fading gleam,
That shines for mortals here below,
But bliss that mortals ne'er can know,
Till they have laid their bodies down,
To take an everlasting crown,
A bright reward for work well done,
A symbol that their race is run.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The following laughable scene, at which I was present, took place a few days ago. It may perhaps amuse your readers.

A large Green Turtle was to be killed at one of our principal Hotels. Its uncommon size, and the manner of dispatching it attracted the attention of several of the boarders. At the moment the black executioner was about to commence the operation, and drawing the keen carving knife across the throat of the suspended animal—Lo! at the moment the fatal weapon was entering, the turtle, in a most pitiful tone, cried out, "Mungo, Mungo, why dost thou kill me! let me live and happy will be thy days." The amazement of all around and most of the alighted cook, cannot be described, but such was the effect that the knife was unconsciously dropped, and Mungo ran off crying, it was "the Devil, and not a Turtle." The scene was ludicrous in the extreme, and required all the persuasion of those present to convince the affrighted cook, it was only a humorous trick of Mr. Charles the Ventriloquist, who stood by and occasioned all this sport.

From the N. E. Galaxy.

Another Literary Curiosity.

A Gentleman by the name of Amherst Scovell has been manufactured into a justice of the peace by the legislature of Connecticut. As a specimen of his literary acquirements, the Connecticut journal gives the following copy of a notification which Mr. Scovell wrote and posted up in the town of Columbia, and which may claim a place by the side of the recipe for the cure for sores eyes," published in our last.

Public notice is hereby Given to the Republicans of the Town of Columbia I have been requested by a Number of the Republicans of sd. town of Columbia to give Public Notice and Request them to meet at M. Stephen Hosmer on Thursday the 14 Day of May instant at 6 o'clock P. M. for the Purpose of Selecting three Subtle Persons by Choix who we would wish to have appointed Justice of the Peace by the General Assembly At their Session in May Instant.

Dated Columbia May the 6th 1818.
AMHEARST SCOVELL.

SPORTING ANECDOTE.

Some eager sportsmen in Cumberland the other day, having come to that part of the chase which is called a *check*, inquired of a country lad if he had seen the hare go that way? After grinning and scratching his head, he asked, "had hur a brown back?" "Yes" (eagerly). "Had hur long legs?" "Yes, yes, (patiently). "Had hur big ears?" "Yes, yes, yes, (violently). "Has hur a bit of white under her tail?" "Yes—have you seen her?" "No, zur I hanna seen hur." [Glasgow paper.

Original Anecdote—a fact—A man in one of our cities was in the habit of making 3 ceroon of spurious indigo out of 1 of genuine, by adding other and cheaper substances. Having once purchased a ceroon for this purpose in a neighboring city, and paid for and received it, he discovered, much to his comfort, no doubt, that it was a parcel of his own manufacture!

A laff stepped into a huckster's shop who, by the way, did not always consider honesty as one of the cardinal virtues, and asked him to trust his father for a cheese.—"I never trust any one," said he, "Why not, said the lad, my father has trusted you, he says, more than he will again."—"Never a farthing," said the huckster, "he owes me now."—"I know it," answered the lad, "he trusted you to set it down."

TO RENT.

ON MODERATE TERMS.
THE Upper Rooms in the building opposite the Court House, formerly known as a Hotel, now occupied in part by the Lexington Athenaeum. Also, the Building in the rear, recently occupied as the Printing Office of the Western Monitor. Enquire of JAMES COWAN, or J. E. PEARSON.

May 12, 1820.—467

Wilkins, McIlwaine & Co.

HAVE just received per Steam-boat FAYETTE, and offer for sale at Louisville prices, with addition of carriage,

30 BAGS Prime Green Coffee,
50 Barrels N. O. Sugar,
25 half do do
20 Barrels Shad,
50 do Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
10 half do do
500 Bushels Liverpool, SALT.
5 Bags Table,
20 half Tierces Rice,
20 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
10 do do Brads,
5 Barrels Tanners' Oil,
Cogniac Brandy,
Molasses, &c.
Crates of assorted blue and green edged Plates,
THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
ALABAMA COTTON,
WHISKEY,
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati,
English Crown,
Harrison Forge IRON,
Extra Furnace CASTINGS
COPPERAS, &c. &c. &c.
Short et. 3 days above the
Lex. Branch Bank.

June 27th, 1820.—487

Military Goods, &c.

Henry Fletcher,

(Corner of Main Street and Jordan's Row.)

HAS just received a fresh assortment of MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, consisting of
RICH PLATED AND GILT MOUNTED SWORDS, with belts to suit,
GOLD AND SILVER EPAULETTES,
FUTURE & COMMON PLUMES—various colours.
GOLD & SILVER LACE, &c. &c.
HE HAS ALSO RECEIVED A FEW FIRST RATE
Eight Day Clocks,
Clock Castings, Clock and Watchmaker's Tools and Materials, Crucibles, &c. &c. which, with his former stock of Jewelry, Watches, &c. he is determined to sell at very reduced prices for cash.
Watches repaired in the best manner as usual.
March 24.—368

FLAX SEED OIL.

WARRANTED pure FLAX SEED OIL constantly for sale by the Barrel or Gallon, either at the Old Mill of A. WHEELER, back of Bell Meeting House, or at
E. J. WINTERS,
Main Street.
Lexington, March 14, 1820.—337

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between SAM'L TROTTER, GEORGE TROTTER, Jr. dec'd. and ROBERT G. DUDLEY, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY, & CO. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER, & CO. expired by limitation on the first day of January last. Notice is therefore given, that the books, notes and all other papers of said concerns are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedily payments should be made, and in case of failure, suits will be commenced without delay.
Signed,
SAM'L TROTTER,
JOHN POPE, Ex'rs of Geo. Trotter.
JAMES TROTTER, Jr. dec'd.
ELIZA TROTTER, Ex'x.
Lexington, Feb. 29, 1820. 31—3m

Just Received,

300 BOXES SPANISH SEGARS, warranted to be of a superior quality.
7 Kegs and 2 SCOTCH SNUFF,
250 Bottles
10 Barrels ORLEANS SUGAR, very fair quality,
2000 Gallons Proof WHISKEY, Put up
4th proof FRENCH BRANDY, in kegs of
" " HOLLAND GIN, 10 and 15
" " JAMAICA RUM, 10 and 15
" " MADEIRA WINE, gals. each.
For sale by
M. J. NOUVEL,
Main st. opposite the old Market Place,
Who keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale, very cheap for cash, a general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Paper Hanging & Bordening,
Glass and Queensware,
Hardware, &c. &c.
Lexington, May 9, 1820.—414

Malt Liquors.

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the Lexington New Brewery,

Porter and Beer,

And will in a short time, have PALE ALE ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Richard Flower, esq. of Albion, Illinois, during his stay in this place.
Draft Porter \$8 per barrel
Bottled do. 1 50 per dozen
Beer - - - 7 per barrel
Do. - - - 3 50 per half barrel
Do. - - - 75 per Jar of 3 1-2 gallons delivered at the Brewery
Pale Ale - - 9 per barrel
Do. do. - 2 per dozen.
The Jars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw off the liquor with a crane.
Cash will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.

*Mr. Flower acquired his knowledge of Brewing, at Whitbread's Brewery, London, & was afterwards long & extensively engaged in the trade. January 25.—267

TANNING.

THE subscriber has for sale at his Tan-Yard on Main Street, Lexington, opposite the Baptist Grave-Yard, an assortment of LEATHER of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoemakers.
Also, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Tanned and Dressed SHEEP & DEER SKINS, PARCHEMENT, BUCKSKIN, WHITE LEATHER, &c. &c.
He has always on hand a large quantity of WOOL for Hatters, Clothiers, &c.
He also takes hides to tan on shares and gives CASH for hides.
WM. GIBBS.
March 28, 1820.—384y

TOWN OF AMERICA.

THE undersigned, owner of a large number of acres, half-squares, and lots in the above town, and of about five hundred acres of land adjoining to it, proposes to sell to actual settlers, any number of lots, not exceeding one hundred, and several lots of twenty acres each, on terms highly calculated to promote the interest of the purchasers. He is also disposed to sell on liberal terms, and in small tracts, seven thousand acres of excellent land, lying about the town and in its immediate neighborhood.

This town is situated in the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi, on the bank of the former, and on the first piece of high ground above their junction.

No person of any reflection has ever looked upon a map of North America without being struck with the mighty confluence of water which is exhibited at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi: and the natural sentiment that a great city must grow up at that point has only been checked by the apprehension that the place was annually inundated. The apprehension was incorrect. The town site and the back country are free from inundation, and both are now settled and are constantly increasing in population. The town has been selected for the seat of Justice for the county of Alexander in which it is situated, and both the county and circuit courts are, and will be held there. The neighboring country is well settled, not by a detached population, but by connected settlements spreading into the interior of the state of Illinois.

The mind is therefore free to expatiate upon the advantages of this situation, and the undersigned can leave it to any man of sense and candor to say whether any point upon our continent has ever presented a fairer prospect of a greater inland commercial city?

Situated on the first high ground above the confluence of the poldest streams in America—at a point from which large steam boats can at all times descend to New-Orleans—with a rich back country to support it—and a numerous population now covering the adjacent country,—it is difficult to assign a reason why this town should not in a few years rank with the first in America.

Besides its water communications it may reasonably count upon the advantage of seeing pass through it the great road which will be required to facilitate the intercourse between the Upper and the Lower Mississippi. Authentic information authorizes the assertion that the country south of the Ohio is entirely practicable for a road, which can be opened across the west end of Kentucky and Tennessee through the late Chickasaw purchase and lead to New-Orleans over a direct route parallel to the course of the Mississippi.

The undersigned will be upon the spot to sell to actual settlers during the balance of the winter and spring months. He prefaces all upon the spot, when purchasers can see with their own eyes the advantages of the situation, and therefore will be present at a time when the revival of commerce upon the river and the passing of steam boats will make it convenient for all those to visit the place and examine it for themselves who may wish to become interested in it.

He is also authorized to say, that the proprietors, or a part of them, will sell at auction, on the ground, on the third Monday in April next, being the first day of the Circuit court, ONE HUNDRED LOTS: one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one third in six, and one in twelve months, to raise a fund for improving the place, to which the whole proceeds of the 100 lots will be applied.

HENRY W. CONWAY.
St. Louis, Dec. 4, 1819.—Feb. 1820.—287

C. POSTLE'S

Patent Cooking Stoves, or

PORTABLE KITCHENS.
MANUFACTURED and sold by MILLER & CO. in Second Street, two doors from the corner of Wood Street, Pittsburgh, and also at their store, corner of Main and Columbia streets, Cincinnati.

This stove with fixtures complete comprises every necessary article of apparatus for an extensive cooking establishment.

The different sizes are calculated to do the cooking for small and large families, public houses and steam boats, and are so extremely simple in their construction, as to be managed with ease by a child, twelve or fourteen years of age.

With this stove may be cooked by baking, roasting, boiling, and by steam, a sufficiency of meats, fish, fowls and vegetables, to make a dinner for from 5 to 100 persons, while at the same time may be baked from one to eight good sized loaves of bread.

A wooden vessel containing from twenty to fifty gallons of water may be kept boiling, for the purpose of washing, &c. all these done simultaneously and with one small fire.

The circumstances of these stoves having got into very general use at the eastward within two or three years past, particularly in the cities of New-York and Baltimore, with the rapid sale and general approbation they have met with since their first introduction last winter, west of the mountains, are sufficient testimonials of their utility and advantage.

The subscribers having purchased of the patent, the right for making and vending said stoves in the western country, are ready to execute with punctuality and despatch all orders to their manufactory, as above, where also may be had CAST and SHEET IRON STOVES suitable for parlours, offices, stores and bedrooms, to which boilers may be attached if wanted.

The proprietors, in order to accommodate persons residing in different parts of the country, have appointed agents as follows:—Ohio: N. C. Findley, Zanesville; James Effinger, Lancaster; J. M. McCoy, Chillicothe. Kentucky: A. M. January & Co. Maysville; J. & P. Dudley, Frankfort; J. B. Bowles, Louisville; and L. T. THER STOVES & CO. Lexington. Ten: Joseph Littleton, Nashville. Indiana: James Cochran, Madison. Mississippi: James G. Wilkins, Natchez. Missouri Territory: Messrs. Neal & Liggett, St. Louis.

H. MILLER & CO.
Atkison, 1819.—50-12m

ATKINSON, SMITH & CO.

HAVE established themselves in the town of WHEELING, Virginia, where they will receive and store Goods, forward them to any part of the western country, or transport any.

Commission Business

Entrusted to their care.
Wheeling, March 1820.—52-6m

Storage in N. Orleans.

ROBERT H. McNAIR,
OCCUPIES two large stores recently erected on the Battery, so near the river and canal that boats may be discharged and their cargoes delivered into store with greater ease and less expense than has been usual in the city.—The situation being decidedly the best for the solists storage.
New-Orleans, March, 1820.—367

HARVEY GREGG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW-CASTLE, KY.
WILL faithfully attend to all business in his line, in the County of Henry, and the adjoining counties—also at Madison and Vevey, in the state of Indiana.
March 12, 1819.—337

S. M. BROWN
Attorney at Law,
HAS removed from Cynthiana to Louisville where he will attend the Jefferson courts and pay strict attention to any business confided to his care and management.
June 20, 1820.—47-9m

The Subscriber's
SCHOOLS will recommence on Monday the 3d of January, 1820. In the Academy connected with the elementary school, will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, in addition to the subjects heretofore taught. Every endeavor will be made to lay the basis of a solid and substantial education, and to prepare students for the University.
J. P. ALDRIDGE.
Jan. 11.—247

LITERARY AND MUSICAL MAGAZINE,
A. P. HEINRICH, OF KENTUCKY.
Proposes to publish, by Subscription, the Musical Effusions of his Leisure Hours, under the Title of the
DAWNING OF MUSIC
IN KENTUCKY,
OR,
The Pleasures of Harmony
IN THE
SOLITUDES OF NATURE.

THE work will contain a variety of original Songs and Airs, Waltzes, Cotillions, Minuettes, Polonaises, Marches, Variations, Sonatas, Duets, with some pieces of a National Character, adapted to the Voice, Piano-forte Violin, Flute, &c.—A. P. H. being gratified by his friends, especially in Kentucky, would be particularly gratified to find the same liberality in other parts of the Union. The publication will contain about 200 pages of Music paper, executed in a superior style, and delivered to subscribers, at thirteen dollars, in two numbers, (being one half cheaper than the usual price.)

A List of Subscribers will be attached to the volume, with an appropriate Address, expressing the grateful acknowledgments of the Composer.

Persons holding subscription papers are requested to forward them to A. P. Heinrich, Philadelphia, as soon as possible, as the work will be completed in about two months.

Philadelphia, January, 1820.
Subscriptions received at this Office

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1820.—447

State of Kentucky, Pulaski Circuit

Court, Sci. Spring Term 1820.

Barksdel Snider, Compt.
against
Henry Willis's Heirs &c.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Daniel Willis, John Willis, and George Willis, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and having failed to appear and answer the complaints bill herein agreeably to law:

Therefore, on motion, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants Daniel Willis, John Willis & George Willis, do appear here on or before the first day of the next term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill the same shall be taken as confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized newspaper, printed in this commonwealth for two months successively.

A Copy: Test
WILLIAM FOX, CLK.

Boone Circuit Court, May Term, 1820

Abner Games for himself and as Executor of John Miller, Complainants,

vs.
David Walker and others Defendants.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Daniel Walker and Nathan Todd, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance or answer the complainant's bill agreeable to law and the rules of the court:

On motion it is therefore ordered that said Defendants, Walker and Todd, do enter their appearance herein or answer the complainant's bill on or before the first day of our next August Term of this court; otherwise the same will be taken against them as confessed: and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in some legally authorized newspaper printed in this state.

Teste: WILLIS GRAVES, CLERK.

43—97

BLUE LICK WATER.

A LARGE QUANTITY of this water will be kept at my store, Cheap Side, No. 3. Having procured many large nice barrels for the purpose, the water will lose but little of the fixed air. A fresh supply of this water will be brought every four or five days, which may be had at Nine Pence the single gallon.

N. B. The water should be taken away in large bottles early in the morning, and set in a large vessel of cold water or ice, until it gets perfectly cool, and it will be equal to that dipped out of the springs.

JAMES GRAVES.
Lexington, Ma 20.—49-7

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

Lee's Antibilious Pills

Are not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the proprietor has every possible reason to believe that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks during the prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and MALIGNANT FEVERS, will, under the blessing of Providence prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the first stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health.

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions,—to restore appetite, a regular habit of the body, and promote free perspiration. Please enquire for "LEE'S Antibilious Pills."

Mr. Noah Ridgely—For two months past I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, and inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite. By taking two doses of your pills I am restored to a perfect state of health, which induced my wife to try them also, which has been attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not attended with that griping pain common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOT,
Dulany street, Baltimore.

See's Worm Lozenges.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation: His little daughter about five years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh, no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away, she was at length taken with fevers, which with other symptoms led her to believe she had worms. She gave her a dose of See's Lozenges, which brought away, incredible as it appears, two worms, the one fifteen, the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms.

Lee's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, whooping coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and ap- proaching consumptions.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse; during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle which I accordingly did, and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing, that three doses should remove the pains of my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect, J. A. SMITH.
Market-street. Tell's Point.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredients. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, or a child of a week old.

Lee's Ague Drops.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim on the public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify.

The proprietor is in possession of a great number of cases of cures, but for want of room can only give the following recent and extraordinary one:

Extract of a letter from Dr. J. A. Hawkins: Mr. Noah Ridgely—Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops to a gentleman in this place, which cured him in two days.

Steubenville, Ohio April 6, 1818.

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial.

A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders; loss of appetite, &c. &c.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatisms, numbness, &c. &c.
Mr. Noah Ridgely—Sir—I am with great pleasure and satisfaction to inform you of the wonderful cure performed on me by your truly excellent Essence of Mustard. I have been so greatly afflicted with Rheumatic pains, as to lose entirely the use of my right leg, and thigh and hip, indeed it extended to my shoulder.—By the use of the bottle I purchased of you, I am perfectly cured. You are at liberty to publish this great cure for the benefit of those persons suffering under this dreadful affliction. Yours with esteem,
THOMAS WOOTTON
2 miles on the Washington Road.

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

a certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhoea.

Lee's Tooth-Ach Drops which give immediate relief.

cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye water—a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying Corns

*The above highly valuable Medicines are sold wholesale at the proprietor's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 68, Handers street, Baltimore on the most favourable terms.

*They are sold by his appointment by TILFORD & TROTTER, Lexington, (Who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore,) and in almost all the principal cities and towns in the union.

*Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of the proprietor.

NOAH RIDGELY,
(Late Michael Lee's Co.)

Benj. Ayres,

Sign of the Cross Keys, Main-street, has just received from New Orleans, and has for sale a quantity of first rate Liquors, purchased by himself, and carefully selected, consisting of

HOLLAND GIN,
COGNAC BRANDY,
WEST INDIA RUM, &
MADEIRA WINE.

He continues to keep, at the above stand, a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those whom they favor with their custom.

Those who wish to partake of the finest OYSTERS, cooked in the best and most approved style, would do well to call as above.
Lexington, Feb. 29, 1820. 31—7

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette C. Urts His office will be found in the room formerly occupied by J. Haggins, Esq. first door below Frazer's Corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.
August 17, 1819.—3-47

A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

EPISCOPAL MAGAZINE,

Edited by the Rev. Jackson Kemper, and the Rev. George Boyd,

AND
Published by S. Potter and Co. No. 55, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE value of periodical publications has long been admitted; as affording facilities in the diffusion of knowledge, which could not be obtained in any other way. By their means subjects of an interesting nature, gain a more general circulation; discussions may be conducted in a connected series of papers; and from the low price at which they are afforded, instruction is rendered accessible to all.